

justice done to the people of the South, by the passage of these measures, and in obedience to what he conceived to be his bounden duty, in accordance with the 9th resolution of the series passed by the Legislature on the 5th of March, 1850, my predecessor, Gov. Quitman, convened the Legislature in special session, to take into consideration the course to be pursued by this State for the security of her rights as a member of the confederacy. The Legislature passed an act for the call of a convention of delegates, to be elected by the people, to take into consideration our State and Federal relations, and to declare the will of the people in the most solemn and august manner.—That Convention met on the second Monday in November last, and resolved that the people of Mississippi were willing to acquiesce in the measures of adjustment, as passed by the Congress of the United States. Whatever may be our individual opinions as to the wisdom of this resolution, we are bound to respect it as the voice of the people; and it is the duty of all good citizens, having at heart the quiet, peace and good order of society, and who feel the necessity of union and harmony upon a great question in which their dearest interests are involved, to yield a willing and cheerful obedience to the will of the majority, when thus solemnly made known. The day, I fear, is not far distant, when it will become necessary for the Southern States to unite for the protection of their constitutional rights—may, for the preservation of their existence as a people, but from all considerations connected with the past, it is time that all further agitation should cease, not only in the National and State Legislatures, but in the primary assemblies of the people. The country requires repose, after the intense excitement which has agitated the public mind for the last two years, and it could derive no benefit from a course which would be only calculated to embitter the animosities of different sections, and keep alive the asperity of rival parties.

These matters connected with the compromise constitute a portion of the history of the country, and are familiar to the minds of our people, and I only refer to them in order to impress upon the Legislature the necessity of passing such measures as will tend to make our State independent. Such as giving liberal encouragement to manufacturing enterprise, and promoting the efforts now being made for a direct trade between foreign countries and our Southern seaport cities. A well digested series of measures of this character would not only render us more independent as a State, and prosperous as a people, but would also convince the people of the North that it was to their interest to carry out in good faith a compromise forced upon the South contrary to its wishes, and in spite of its remonstrances, and do more than anything else to preserve the integrity of the constitution, perpetuate the Union, and promote harmony between the States.

I have then, in the discharge of a duty imposed upon me by the constitution, given you all the information in relation to the public service to be found in the Executive Department, or that has been communicated to me during the very short time in which I have discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate of the State. I have also laid before you for legislative action, such matters as I considered necessary for the public good, and I fervently pray that in the consideration of these, as well as all other matters upon which you may be called to act, wisdom and harmony may preside over your deliberations, and that all your actions may redound to the good of our constituents, and to the glory and welfare of our common country.

JAMES WHITEFIELD.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, JACKSON, JAN. 6, 1852.

Louis Napoleon's Appeal to the People!

FRENCHMEN! The present situation cannot last much longer. Each day the situation of the country becomes worse. The Assembly, which ought to be the firmest supporter of order, has become a theatre of plots. The patriotism of 300 of its members, could not arrest its fatal tendencies. In place of making laws for the general interests of the people, it was forging arms for civil war. It attacks the power I hold directly from the people. It has encouraged every evil passion. It discouraged the repose of France. I have dissolved it, and I make the whole people the judge between me and it.

The Constitution, as you know, had been made with the object of weakening beforehand, the powers you entrusted to me. Six Millions of votes were a striking protest against it. Calumnies, provocations, outrages, found me passive, but now as the fundamental part is no longer respected by those who constantly invoke it, and the men who have already destroyed two monarchies wish to tie up my hands in order to overthrow the Republic, my duty is to baffle their perfidious projects—to maintain the Republic and to save the country by appealing to the solemn judgment of the only Sovereign I recognize in France.

I make an appeal to the entire nation, and I say to you, if you wish to continue in this state of disquietude (*malaise*) that degrades and endangers the future, choose another person in my place. For I no longer wish for a place which is powerless for good, but makes me responsible for acts I cannot hinder, and chains me to the helm when I see the vessel rushing into the abyss.

If on the contrary, you still have confidence in me, give the means of accomplishing the grand mission I hold from you. That mission consists in closing the error of revolution, satisfying the legitimate wants of the people, and in protecting them against subversive passions. It consists especially, in creating institutions which survive men, on which something durable is based. Persuaded that the instability of power, that the preponderance of a single Assembly, are the permanent causes of trouble and discord, I submit to your suffrages the fundamental basis of a Constitution, which the Assembly will develop hereafter.

1st. A Responsible Chief, to be named for ten years.
2d. Ministers depending on the Executive alone.
3d. A Council of State, formed of the most distinguished men, preparing the laws and maintaining discussion before the Legislative corps.
4th. The Legislative corps, discussing and voting the law—to be named by universal suffrage, *scrutin de liste*, which falsifies the election.
5th. A Second Assembly, formed of all the illustrious persons of the Nation—a propounding power, guardian of the fundamental fact of public liberty.

The system, created by the First Consul in the beginning of the present century had already given to France, repose and prosperity. It guarantees them still.

Such is my profound conviction. If you partake it, declare so by your suffrages. If you prefer a government without force, monarchial or republican borrowed from some chimerical future, reply in the negative. Thus then, for the first time since 1830, you will vote with complete knowledge as to whom and for what you vote.

If I do not obtain a majority of the votes, I will summon a new Assembly and lay down before it, the mission I have received from you. If you believe that the cause of which my name is but a symbol, that France regenerated by the Revolution of '89 and organized by the Emperor, is still yours, proclaim it to be so, by granting the powers I demand of you. Then, France and Europe will be preserved from anarchy, obstacles will be removed, and rivalries disappear, for all will respect in the will of the People, the Decree of Providence.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.
Palais d'Elysee, Dec. 2, 1851.

The Southern Standard.

W. D. CHAPMAN, Publisher and Proprietor.
J. R. SMITH, Editor.

ARTICLES—The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.—Federal Constitution.

COLUMBUS:

Saturday Morning, January 17, 1852.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE SOUTHERN STANDARD has a weekly circulation twice as large as any paper published in this city. It is therefore the *cheapest* channel through which to convey information to the masses. Merchants and traders will find it to their advantage to give us a call, if they desire general publicity.

There is the finest assortment of Job Type in this establishment ever brought to this city, and we can execute, on short notice, all orders for work in all branches of our business.

Columbus, Miss., Oct., 18th., 1851.

See new advertisements.

The Democratic State Convention

Met at Jackson on the 8th inst. The Delegates from this county were Hon. James Whitfield, W. D. Chapman, Esq., Capt. Wm. Barksdale, Col. W. B. Cavanah, and Capt. John Seal. There were in all, 252 delegates from various counties. The following persons were appointed as Electors for the Presidential canvass of '52:

Hon. E. C. WILKINSON,	For the State at
Capt. A. M. JACKSON,	large
Capt. J. H. R. TAYLOR,	1st District.
Hon. W. S. FEATHERSTON,	2d "
Hon. O. R. SINGLETON,	3d "
Hon. HIRAM CASBY,	4th "

The resolutions adopted embraced the cardinal points of the Baltimore platform, together with the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of '93 and '99. They will appear next week.

WE call the attention of our friends to the Auction House of Major Geo. G. Moore, corner of Market and Military streets. He sells on the most favorable terms, and always does his customers full justice. He is a thorough going State Rights man, and in his own emphatic language, "he had rather be right than with the family."

State Interposition—The Right to Judge.

That the people of each State, in their sovereign character, have the right in the last resort, to judge for themselves, as well of infractions of the Constitution, as of the mode and measure of redress, is further taught and practically illustrated by the action of the States of Kentucky and Virginia, in '93 and '99, on the passage of the Alien and Sedition laws, during the Administration of the elder Adams.

The resolutions of Kentucky were originally drafted by Jefferson, then Vice-President—whose account of their origin and object may be found in the 4th volume of his Correspondence, p. 344. In this letter to Mr. Nicholas, he says:

"At the time when the republicans of our country were so much alarmed at the proceedings of the federal ascendancy in Congress, in the executive and the judiciary departments, it became a matter of serious consideration how head could be made against their enterprises on the constitution. The leading republicans in Congress found themselves of no use there, brow-beaten as they were, by a bold and overwhelming majority.—They concluded to retire from that field, take a stand in the State Legislatures, and endeavor there to arrest their progress. The alien and sedition laws furnished the particular occasion."
"I fear, Dear Sir, we are now in such another crisis, with this difference only, that the judiciary branch is alone and single-handed in the present assaults on the constitution. But its assaults are more sure and deadly, as from an agent seemingly passive and unassuming. May you and your contemporaries meet them with the same determination and effect, as your father and his did the alien and sedition laws, and preserve inviolate a constitution, which, cherished in all its chastity and purity, will prove in the end a blessing to all the nations of the earth."

Kentucky passed her resolutions on the 19th November, '98. Her first resolution is as follows:

"1. Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that, by compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that, whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and as an integral party; that this Government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact, among parties having no common judge, EACH PARTY HAS AN EQUAL RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF, AS WELL OF INFRACTIONS AS OF THE MODE AND MEASURE OF REDRESS."

After this explicit declaration the resolutions pronounce the acts in question null and void.

Mr. Edward Livingston, in a most lucid, bold and patriotic speech, delivered in Congress in June, '98, on the passage of the Alien bill, had clearly indicated the result. He emphatically asked: "Will the people submit to our unauthorized acts? Will the States sanction our usurped power? Sir, they ought not to submit. They would deserve the chains which these measures are forging for them, if they did not resist."

Not only did Kentucky, under the immediate advice of Mr. Jefferson, thus speak the language of freedom, and of resistance to usurpation, but the mother-State, who had given to the nation her immortal Jefferson, and to Kentucky many of her proudest sons, had still an abundance of talent and of patriotism, fresh from the Convention, that framed our new Constitution, to lead the sons of Virginia to the rescue of that Constitution, and the liberty of her citizens, from the foul grasp of Federal usurpation, which then threatened the destruction of both.

The old, the respected, the war-tried sister of the "old thirteen," at the call of Kentucky, shouted back almost as an echo, the alarm signal of her younger sister.

In December, '98, Virginia passed her memorable resolutions, from which we quote to-day, in proof of the orthodoxy of the doctrines we advocate.

May we commend them to the study of the young, to the careful review of the old—to the especial attention of every true Jeffersonian Republican, whether Democrat or Whig, as a light and guide, furnished by the wisdom and patriotism of revolutionary periods, in one of the darkest and most stormy periods of our Republic—doctrines whose advocates have been triumphant ever since, over consolidation and federalism, whenever they have openly dared to assail the rights of the States.

Speaking on this subject in his thoughts on lotteries, Mr. Jefferson said:

"* * * Their usurpations and violations of the constitution at that period, and their majority in both Houses of Congress, were so great, so decided, and so daring, that after combating their aggressions, inch by inch, without being able in the least to check their career, the republican leaders thought it would be best for them to give up their useless efforts there, go home, get into their respective legislatures, embody whatever of resistance they could be formed into, and if ineffectual, to perish there as in the last ditch. All, therefore, retired, leaving Mr. Gallatin alone in the House of Representatives, and myself in the Senate, where I then presided as Vice-President. Remaining at our posts, and bidding defiance to the brow-beatings and insults by which they endeavored to drive us off also, we kept the mass of republicans in phalanx together, until the legislatures could be brought up to the charge; and nothing on earth is more certain, than that if myself particularly, placed by my office of Vice-President at the head of the republicans, had given way and withdrawn from my post, the republicans throughout the Union would have given up in despair, and the cause would have been lost forever. By holding on, we obtained time for the legislatures to come up with their weight; and those of Virginia and Kentucky particularly, but more especially the former, by their celebrated resolutions, saved the constitution at its last gasp. No person who was not a witness of the scenes of that gloomy period, can form any idea of the afflicting persecutions and personal indignities we had to brook. They saved our country, however."

The desperation of the occasion called for prompt and efficient measures. The Republican leaders in despair, had left the Halls of Congress "to embody whatever of resistance could be found" in their respective legislatures, "and if ineffectual to perish there as in the last ditch." Nobly did Virginia take her stand on the outer wall; not, as she has been shamefully misrepresented by some, by "petition, remonstrance and protest," looking alone to a change in public opinion—not as a cringing suppliant, a denuded beggar, stripped of the last vestige, the spirit of freedom, did she speak. No! no! no! Venerated mother of States—thou "Niobe of nations" yet unborn—from the untarnished record of the past, let thy voice, once again speak, as it then spoke, the unchained thoughts to which the spirit of freedom gave defiant utterance!

"Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia doth unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, against every aggression either foreign or domestic; and that they will support the Government of the United States in all measures warranted by the former."
"That this Assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which it pledges its powers; and that for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that Union—because a faithful observance of them can alone secure its existence and the public happiness."

That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare that it views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than those powers which are expressly enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them."

She not only "resolved," but she prepared by deliberate, legislative action, to sustain her resolutions. She immediately passed the following acts:

AN ACT, to preserve the Freedom of Speech, and Proceedings in the Legislature.

[PASSED December 18, 1798.]

WHEREAS freedom of speech and proceedings appertains of right to the General Assembly, and the preservation thereof is necessary to secure the liberty of the people:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That if any person shall arrest or prosecute, or be aiding or abetting in arresting or prosecuting, a member or members of the Senate, or House of Delegates, for, or on account of any words spoken or written, in session made, or proceedings had in the said Senate, or House of Delegates, every such person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be apprehended, committed, and tried therefor; as in other cases of misdemeanors, before the general court, or a district court of this commonwealth, and being thereof convicted by the verdict of a jury, shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and shall pay a fine, not exceeding two thousand dollars, which imprisonment and fine shall be assessed by a jury.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any member or members of the said Senate, or House of Delegates, shall be arrested or imprisoned, for, or on account of any words, spoken or written, or for any proposition made, or proceedings had in the said Senate or House of Delegates, such member or members may apply to the general court, or a district court, or any judge thereof, in vacation, for a writ of Habeas Corpus, who are hereby empowered and required to issue the same, returnable before the said court, or said judge, or any other judge, and upon the return thereof, to liberate and discharge such member or members.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the privilege of this compact, as extended to the arresting and prosecuting any person or persons, for words spoken or written, or for any propositions made, or proceedings had in the said Senate or House of Delegates, and to the discharging and liberating any person or persons, by Habeas Corpus as aforesaid, although such person or persons, shall by this disqualification, or from any other cause, have ceased to be a member of the said Senate or House of Delegates, at the time of such arrest or prosecution, or of the trial, judgment or imprisonment, in consequence thereof: Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall in any respect extend to the power which either house of the general Assembly now hath, or may exercise over their respective members.

SEC. 4. This act shall commence and be in force, from and after the passing thereof.

AN ACT, to amend the act, authorizing the Executive to procure Arms for the defence of the Commonwealth.

[PASSED January 18, 1799.]
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That in case the subsisting contracts for arms, under the act entitled, "An act, to authorize the executive to procure arms for the defence of the commonwealth," are not complied with according to their tenor, within the time allowed by the legislature, the executive be, and is hereby required, to apply the money appropriated to the fulfillment of those contracts to the purchase of other arms, wherever the same can be had.

SEC. 2. And whereas it may be thought necessary to distribute any arms which may be procured, among the militia: Be it enacted, that so much of any law, as may require the executive to erect an arsenal or arsenals, shall be, and the same is hereby suspended until the next session of assembly.

AN ACT, to amend an Act, entitled an Act, to disallow certain Officers, under the Constitutional Government, from holding Offices under the authority of this Commonwealth.

PASSED January 9, 1799.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and declared by the General Assembly, That no person holding or accepting any office or place, or any commission or appointment whatsoever, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, whether any pay or emolument be attached to such office, place, commission or appointment, or otherwise, or accepting or receiving any emolument whatsoever, from the United States, shall be capable of being elected to or of holding any office, legislative, executive or judicial, or any other office, place, or appointment of trust, or profit, under the government of this commonwealth: Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent members of Congress from sitting as county court magistrates, or from holding offices in the militia, or so as to exclude any person receiving a pension from the United States, in consequence of any wound received in war, from any office under this commonwealth, on account of such pension.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person nominated to any office, place, or appointment, under the General Government, who shall not signify his intention to decline the acceptance thereof, previous to acting under any appointment under this commonwealth, shall be equally liable to the exclusions of this act, as if he had actually accepted the same.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts, coming within the purview of this act, shall be, and are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. Nothing herein contained shall so operate as to create any exclusion whatsoever upon military officers or soldiers on account of the recommendation they may receive from the United States, when called out to actual duty.

SEC. 5. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of July next.

The importance of the occasion and the efficiency of her action, are most accurately and elegantly described by one of Virginia's noblest sons, in 1827, in a speech in her Legislature—the Hon. W. B. Giles, on the resolutions and protest against the Tariff:

"In 1798—'99, under much more discouraging circumstances than the present, Virginia was again threatened for daring to assert her rights. For daring to resist the Alien and Sedition Laws. Her representatives on this floor were threatened with arms, with incarceration: Did they then meekly, and timidly yield to these alarms? No sir! They determined again to regain their rights, or perish in the attempt; they then went earnestly and systematically to work. The first measure they then adopted, was, to pass a law, to protect them in the freedom of debate; requiring the State Judges, in the event of any member being imprisoned for words used in debate, to issue a writ of habeas corpus; and to replace the incarcerated member in his place, on this floor. They then determined to arm the militia, and to make provision to purchase 5,000 stands of arms. Then it was Sir, that the foundation for the regular supply of arms to the militia was laid, in the establishment of your armory. To defray the expenses of these measures, they raised the whole taxes of the State 25 per cent., with a single scrape of the pen. Backed by these measures, they entered a solemn protest against the offensive laws. These were measures truly worthy of Virginia. Did they eventuate in war? in disunion? No Sir. They saved the Union—they saved the nation. These measures regained our liberties; and once more we were free. These measures well deserved success, and they were successful."

Did Virginia mean what she said, or did she mean to beg and fret and scold, as some of her degenerate sons have since ignobly declared?

Let the voice of her sister States to whom her resolutions were addressed, and who ought to have understood her meaning—speak; and let her own voice, again spoken, in reply to those States, answer the slanderous, cowardly insinuation.

On this point, we offer an extract, from the pen of the lamented Augustus Smith Clayton, of Georgia, written some years before his death, whose powerful review, has left no foothold, for either the genius of Federalism or Websterism, to make a stand on this subject.

Extracts from Judge Clayton's Letter, of 25th June, 1833.

"But let us examine into the manner these resolutions were received by the other States, let us see the sense in which they were taken by the very persons to whom they were addressed. Contemporaneous interpretation is of the highest authority. What said the State of Delaware, then and now under the dominion of Federalism? 'That they considered the Resolutions from the State of Virginia as a very unjustifiable interference with the General Government, and of dangerous tendency, and therefore not a fit subject for further consideration of this General Assembly.' What! The right to petition, to remonstrate, for the purpose of effecting, by its moral influence, a change of public opinion, an 'unjustifiable interference with the General Government!' 'Of dangerous tendency!' Who so abuses that enlightened, though little State of Delaware, as to believe that this was her meaning?"

Next in order is the State of Rhode Island, another Federal State. How did she understand the Virginia Resolutions? "That, in the opinion of her Legislature, the second section of the third article of the Constitution of the United States, in these words, to wit: 'the judicial power shall extend to all powers arising under the laws of the United States,' vests in the Federal Courts, exclusively, and in the Supreme Court ultimately, the authority of deciding on the constitutionality of any Act or Law of the Congress of the United States. That for any State Legislature to assume that authority would be, 1st, blending together legislative and judicial powers, and 2d, hazarding an interruption of the peace of the States by civil discord, in case of a diversity of opinions among the State Legislatures; each State having, in that case, no resort for vindicating its own opinions, but to the strength of its own arm."

Now for the State of Massachusetts, the very bed of Federalism—the State that refused to fight during the last war, out of her own limits; let us see what such a State said to the Virginia Resolutions. She declared "that the decision of all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution of the United States, and the construction of all laws made in pursuance thereof, are ex-

clusively vested by the people in the judicial courts of the United States. But should the State of Virginia persist in the assumption of the right to declare the acts of the National Government unconstitutional, and should she oppose, successfully, constitutional, and will to those of the Nation, the Conher force and will to those of the Nation, the Conher situation would be reduced to a mere cypher, to the form and pagentry of authority, without the substance of power. Every act of the Federal Government, which thwarted the views, or checked the ambitious projects of a particular State (precisely the argument of the present day against nullification) or of its leading and influential members, (this, like the modern attacks upon Mr. Calhoun, was intended for Mr. Jefferson, who was then opposing John Adams, the favorite son of Massachusetts) would be the object of opposition and remonstrance: while the people, convulsed and confused by the conflict between two hostile world dictions, enjoying the protection of neither, would wearied into submission to such bold leader, who would establish himself on the ruins of both."

The State of New York received the Virginia doctrines under like impressions, and was absolutely insulating to that State, for having advanced them. She affirmed that "the judicial power extends expressly to all cases of law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the particular States in those cases, is manifestly excluded," and concluded by saying, "the sentiments and doctrines contained in the resolutions were inflammatory and pernicious, no less repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and the principles of their Union, than destructive to the Federal Government." Can any man believe that such strong language would be used against such a State as Virginia, if she meant nothing more than what her Senator, Mr. Rives, asserted on the floor of Congress? And if that was her meaning, is it possible to conceive a motive for resting quiet under such a bitter aspersion, without affording to New York the opportunity of retracting, as doubtless she would, under the plea of misconception? No one believes it.

Connecticut "explicitly disavowed the principles contained in the resolutions, and decidedly refused to concur with the Legislature of Virginia." New Hampshire felt so indignant at the resolutions, that, like some of the valorous States who were lately for whipping South Carolina into submission, she was full of fight against Virginia.—She declared it to be her "firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States against every aggression, foreign or domestic."

And Vermont adopted a similar resolution. Now, here are the answers of seven States, pre-dicated upon the belief that the resolutions assumed the right to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional, "each" State could "take measures" to "interpose" for "arresting the progress of the law within their respective limits." What is the conduct of Virginia upon the receipt of these answers? Does she say to these States, you have entirely mistaken me; I meant nothing more than that I had the right to petition, beg, entreat, expostulate, and if this would not do, I could enter into bullying resolutions, full of threat and pretended fight, designed to frighten the General Government into measures; and this failing, perhaps the united force of these "moral agencies" would bring about a change of public opinion, and thereby effect a repeal of the obnoxious laws. Merciful Heaven! how contemptible—and how ought Virginia to blush to have such a construction placed upon so grave a proceeding as her far-famed resolutions! But this is not the legitimate character of those resolutions. Mr. Madison, by one of the ablest productions ever penned in America, vindicated them upon the issue formed by the answers of the opposing States, and in contradiction to their principles.

See his report adopted by the Virginia Legislature in '99, an abstract from which we published last week.

Congress.

The Senate has done no business for several days, owing to the holidays and the fire.

In the House, on the 26th ult., the Librarian made the following communication in relation to the destruction of the Congress Library by the late fire:

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Dec. 25, 1851.

It is my painful duty to communicate to Congress the destruction of the books, paintings, statuary, medals, and other property in the principal saloon of their Library, yesterday morning, by fire, which originated in the room in a manner to me altogether unaccountable, as no fires have been used in it for a long time, and no candles, lamps, or other lights have been used in it during the whole time that it has been under my charge.

I have not been able to ascertain the precise number of the books which were destroyed, but believe that it may be estimated at about thirty-five thousand. It is very gratifying to have it in my power to add that about twenty thousand volumes of books which were in the law room, and in two rooms adjoining the Library, are safe.

Many of these books belonged to the Library of the late President Jefferson, and were purchased by Congress in the year 1815. They constitute the several chapters in the catalogue of the Library, agreeably to Mr. Jefferson's classification, under the following heads: Ancient History, American History, Ecclesiastical History, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Conchology; Moral Philosophy, Laws of Nature and Nations; the five chapters composing the law department of the Library; Religion, Politics, (including the Science of Legislation, Political Economy, Commerce, Banking, Statistics, &c.) part of the chapter on Architecture, and the entire chapters on Music; Dialogue and Epistology; Logic, Rhetoric and Orations; and the Theory of Criticism.

I sincerely hope that the searching investigation Congress will give to the distressing event, which every lover of science and literature will deeply deplore, will lead to a detection of the causes that produced it, and to the adoption of means that will prevent, in all future time, a recurrence of the sad calamity.

With the most respectful regard, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

JOHN S. MEEHAN, Librarian.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution with regard to the late fire, authorising an inquiry into its origin.

A bill was passed by the House appropriating \$5,000 to cover the expenses of the fire, and put the public property, as well as committee rooms, in a condition to be protected from the action of the weather. No other business was transacted.

A lady who was very modest and submissive before marriage, was observed by a friend to use her tongue pretty freely after.

"There was a time when I almost imagined she had none."

"Yes," said the husband, with a sigh, "but it is very long since."

Mrs. Jacob B. Flory, of Wrightsville, Pa., gave birth to three fine children on the 20th.—Last year she had twins.

Jenny Lind received by the Canada, intelligence of the death of her mother. It is presumed that she will return immediately to Europe.

Virginia Resolutions of 1798.

Drawn up by James Madison.

In the Virginia House of Representatives, Friday, December 21, 1798.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia doth unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the U. S., and the Constitution of this State, against every aggression either foreign or domestic; and that we will support the Government of the U. S. in all measures warranted by the former.

That this Assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which it pledges its powers; and that for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them can alone secure its existence and the public happiness.

That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare that it views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than those powers which are expressly enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them.

That the General Assembly, doth also express its deep regret that a spirit has, in sundry instances, been manifested by the General Government, to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional compact which defines them; and that in consequence of such constructions, the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than those powers which are expressly enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them.

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That the good people of this Commonwealth, having ever felt, and continuing to feel the most sincere affection for their brethren of the other States, the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the Union of all, and the most scrupulous fidelity to that Constitution which is the pledge of mutual friendship, and the instrument of mutual happiness, the General Assembly doth solemnly appeal to the like dispositions in the other States, in confidence that they will concur with this Commonwealth in declaring as it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid are unconstitutional; and that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each, for co-operating with this State in maintaining unimpaired the authorities, rights and liberties, reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

French Affairs.

The complexion of affairs in France is by no means as definite and satisfactory as the first report represented. So powerful a combination as that of the Legitimists, Orleanists, and Moderes, is not to be annihilated at a single blow. Hence we find that whilst the late coup d'etat achieved a most decided victory for Louis Napoleon, it was not a complete one. Changarnier has friends in the field. The army outside of Paris is not to be depended on to all lengths. Already we hear of four regiments in the field, who are said to be marching on Paris, under a distinguished general.—But what is much more important, it is stated that the Prince Joinville and Duc d'Aumale, sons of Louis Philippe, have gone to Belgium, the King of which married a daughter of Louis Philippe, for the purpose of organizing a revolt against Louis Napoleon. We believe they will be put down. The old royalist factions have been extirpated in France as effectually as their predecessors were by the revolution of 1800. Louis Napoleon, with a sagacity which ought to redeem all his past faults, has thrown himself upon the great democratic mass of France. The army will stand by him,—the people will stand by him, against all monarchical combinations. They will, too, enable him to check the ambitious designs of the intriguing Algerine Generals, who seek to humiliate the people of France as they have humbled the Arabs of Africa, and who, by their connections with the Army, are really more